



2002 Drinking Water Quality Report

RRA - ARROWHEAD LAKE LOTS WATER SYSTEM

Red River Authority of Texas

900 8th Street, Suite 520
Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
(940) 723-8697

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800/426-4791).

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducir al Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 723-8697.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The **RRA-Arrowhead Lake Lots Water System** utilizes surface water from Lake Arrowhead located in Clay County, Texas as its sole source supply. Raw lake water is treated at the Authority's treatment facilities located at the lake and the treated water is distributed throughout the system. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will be available this year. This will allow us to focus on our source water protection.

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Authority's Board of Directors regularly meets on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and September of each year. Specific times and locations of these and/or any special meetings can be obtained by contacting the Authority at (940) 723-8697.

For more information about the water quality of your water system, public participation programs, water conservation programs, and/or general operations policies, call (940) 723-8697 or e-mail the Authority at: info@rra.dst.tx.us. For service requests or reporting leaks after normal business hours, page your District Manager, Mr. Mark Kennedy at (940) 763-6509. You may also leave a message on the recorder at the Treatment Plant at (940) 528-2252.

SYSTEM INFORMATION

The Red River Authority of Texas owns and operates 29 registered public water supply systems through its Utility Division. The Utility Division maintains over 2,150 miles of transmission lines, two surface water treatment plants, 65 pumping facilities and serves approximately 10,000 customers residing in a 15 county area of the Red River Basin. The Utility Division is subdivided into geographical districts for proper management, maintenance, and financial accounting of individual systems.

The **RRA-Arrowhead Lake Lots Water System** is one of the water systems operated by the Utility Division's District 19. In 2002, the system served 648 active connections with an average water use of 179 gallons per day per connection. The primary use of the water was seasonal and rural domestic. No major capital improvement items were scheduled for 2002.

Information on the Utility Division's Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan is available on the Authority's web page at www.rra.dst.tx.us or can be obtained by calling (940) 723-8697.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -

The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) -

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT) -

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) -

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL	million fibers per liter
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

SPECIAL NOTICE - ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

ABOUT THE FOLLOWING TABLES

U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The attached table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water.

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Arsenic	6.2	6.2000-6.2000	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2002	Barium	0.091	0.0910-0.0910	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Fluoride	0.3	0.3000-0.3000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2002	Selenium	8.3	8.3000-8.3000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2000	Gross alpha adjusted	1.4	1.4000-1.4000	15	0	pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2000	Gross beta emitters	12.6	12.6000-12.6000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.

NA = MCL not applicable - not regulated. Special Monitoring Requirement.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Reason for Monitoring
2002-2002	Dibromomethane	1.2	0.0000-2.4000 ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002-2002	Chloroform	18.5	13.0000-24.0000 ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002-2002	Bromoform	28.5	23.0000-34.0000 ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002-2002	Bromodichloromethane	47	34.0000-60.0000 ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002-2002	Dibromochloromethane	65	45.0000-85.0000 ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

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Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Turbidity	0.26	100	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Copper	0.0170	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
1999	Lead	1.1000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Organics - NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED
Disinfection By-Products - NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform - NOT DETECTED
Total Coliform - NOT DETECTED